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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Treaty with Russia

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Claims of Revolutionary Officers.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

INCREASE OF THE WAGES OF SEAMEN.

Liquor as a Beverage Prohibited.

LATER NEWS FROM HAVANA

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE VOMITA. &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.
THE TREATY WITH BUSSIA RATIFIED—THE RECIPROCETY TREATY—BUFFALO POSTMASTER CONFIRMED—THE HOMESTRAD BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1854. ratised the Neutrality treaty with Russis, recognizing the great principle that free ships make free goods, &c. The Canada treaty was not discussed, probably from a seral disinclination to go on at present with the up-

The Homestead bill, as amended by the Senate, will case the House, it is thought to-morrow.

BLOCK FROM BREWEN FOR THE WASHINGTON MONE-

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1854. A communication accompanying a block of stone from the free city of Bremen, for the National Menument, was presented to the Provident presented to the President to-day, by Minister Schleiden Speeches were made by Mr. Schleiden and the President ent to-day, by Minister Schleiden eremony was informal but interesting. The President appeared to be in reduced health.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

BILLS REPORTED. the bill creating a collection district in New York, making Dunkirk a port of entry, and other places in the dis-

trict ports of delivery. Passed. Mr. STUART, (dom.) of Mich., reported back the Rive and Harbor bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would move to take it up as soon as the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was disposed of. BROKE OF MR. WILLIAMS (OF NEW STATISHIKE) TO RELAIN RE-SEAT.

Mr. MAILORY, (dem.) of Fa., offered a preamble and re Mr. Mallony, (dem.) of Fa., offered a preamble and re-solutions reciting the facts of the appointment of Mr. Williams by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy, the meeting of the Legislature and its adjourn-ment without filling the vacancy, and referring the mat-ter to the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Mr. Williams had any right any longer to retain his seat. Referred.

CHANGE OF RESOLUTIONARY OFFICERS. Mr. Evans, (dem.) of S. C., moved to take up his bill for the final settlement of the claims of Revolutionary efficers. After debate no quorum voted. Yeas and nays called, and the motion agreed to. Yeas 23, nays 21.

Returned by the House with the Senate's amendments diagreed to. Referred.

Mr. Samul, (dem.) of La., moved to postpone h

pays, 21. REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY. Mr. BUTLER, (dem.) of S. C., said, at the beginning of

amended by requiring the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to contribute an amount equal to one fourth of the appropriation.

Mr. Sudmit moved to amend the amendment by re-

quiring them to contribute the same proportion to all fature appropriations by Congress. Agreed to—yeas 28, pays 19.

The appropriation, as amended, was then agreed to-

year 20, nays 15.

Mr. Donos, (dem. of Iowa) moved an amendment requiring the work to be done by contract and within three years, and for the amount, the estimate, &c., but after nome debate he withdrew it.

The amendment to reimburse Mr. Feabody and others

who paid twenty-six thousand dollars for fitting up the American division of the London Crystal Palace, for American inventors and exhibitors, was debated and

riation Bill, and asked the Committee of Confe

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill wa then resumed, and the following additional sections were

on 11. That the President of the United States be

Section 11. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint or employ in his official household the following officers, to-wit.—One secretary at a yearly salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, who shall take charge of such official papers as shall be confided to him by the direction of the President; one cierk at a yearly salary of sixteen hundred dollars; one steward at a yearly salary of one thousand dollars, who shall, under the direction of the President, have charge of and be responsible for the plate and furniture of the President's mansion, and shall discharge such other duties as the President may askign him. One messenger, at a yearly salary of mine hundred dollars, and one assistant messenger, at a yearly salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the system of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 12. That a yearly appropriation be made for the purchase of stationery, binding, public documents, and other contingent expenses of the executive office, to the greended by the private secretary under the direction of the President, and for that purpose during the present fiscal year, ix hundred and fifty dollars is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated out of the present fiscal year, ix hundred and fifty dollars is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated out of the amendment, not from any

want of liberality, but because the constitution forbids any increase of the salary or emoluments of Presidents while in office. He thought to vote him all these additional officers, whose services, if required, would be paid for by the President himself, was to increase his emolu-

did not in any way increase the salary or emoluments of the President. He took pride in being the author of the amendment. The officers it fornished to the Presi

dent had long been needed.

Mr. PRARCE followed, supporting the amendment. He are reasts followed, supporting the amendment. He urged the great necessity of having some officer charged with the care of the public property in that house. The President's mansion was not a private house. It was a public building, and was visited by all people of all kinds and character. On some of these occasions there were and character. On some of these occasions there were visitors who were no better than they should be, and he had been carried away, amongst others the lace curtains were cut, and a portion of them large enough for a dress was cut off and carried away. He had no doubt if the celebrated gold spoons were really gold they would long since have evaporated; the fact of their being not gold, and it being well understood, had alone preserved them

per and just, and said this should long since have

Mr. Simmi moved to amend, by striking out all the proposed sections and inserting one that the President be allowed to employ a private secretary at twenty-five

Mr. Mason said that he desired that some person should be appointed to take charge of the public prop-crty in that building. He mentioned several instances where, during the few days preceding the incoming of a new President, the house had been left without any person having authority, and had been actually pillaged by persons visiting it. When General Harrison entered it, on the 4th of March, it was discovered that all the bedelothing had been carried away.

Mr. Slidell's amendment rejected-year 18, pays 20. Mr. Mason said he could not vote for the amen as it stood. He believed it did indirectly increase the

Mr. Badger's amendment was agreed to-yeas 31, nay

Ars.—Mesers. Allen. Atchison. Badger, Benjamin, Bredhead, Brown. Butler, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Bredhead, Brown. Butler, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Brason, Polge of Irowa, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hamilin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Mallory, Peerce, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of N. J., Toncey, Walker, Weller, Williams.

NAVE—Mesers. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Chase, Fessenden, Focke Gillette, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sidell, Sumrer, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade. The amendment appropriating three handred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the government of Cali-fornia, while waiting to be admitted, was debated and

thousand dollars for life boats, and for rendering as-sistance to shipwrecked persons on the coast of the United States, to be expended by the Massachusetts Hu-mane Sochety, under the direction of the Secretary of

Mr. WELLER moved to strike out the Massachusetts Humane Society Mr. CLAYTON supported the amendment, which was

ost-yeas 18, nays 26. WELLER moved to increase the sum to twenty thou

Mr. HAMLIN explained that the bill contained another appropriation for a like sum, and the Light House bill contained twenty thousand for a like purpose, making forty thousand in all. Mr. WELLER withdrew his motion, and the amendm

Mr. Hawtin offered an amendment, appropriating a

follows:—
For a building for the Custom House and Post Office at Ellsworth, Maine, \$10,000. For a like building at Belfast. Maine, \$20,000. For a Marine hospital at New Orleans, \$248,000, the present one to be sold. For a Marine hospital at Detroit, Michigan, \$75,000. For one at Furnacola, \$20,800. For one at Burlington, lows, \$15,000. For buildings for Custom Houses and Post Offices at Gloucester, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky, Ohio, and Burlington, Vermont, \$40,000 each. For a Custom House, Court House, and Post Office at Miwaukie, \$50,000; for buildings for the same purposes at New Haven, Newark, Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, and Detroit, \$88,000 each; for a Custom House, &c., at Galveston, \$100,000; for a Custom House, &c., at Petersburg, Va., \$62,000.

Mr. HUSKER said these custom house appropriations

Mr. HUNTER said these custom house appropriation the the river and harbor appropriations.

Mr. Hamin replied.

Mr. Tooms opposed the amendment; in the course of his remarks he said that he hoped in ten years there would not be a custom house in the United States.

would not be a custom noise in the Control of Mr. Coats—How will you collect the revenue?

Mr. Tooms—Directly from the people, who will hold those who expend to a strict accountability. those who expend to a strict account The bill was them postponed.

The DILL WAS LIETH POSSIONES.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The CHARMAN presented the report of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ress moved the printing of ten thousand addi-After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1854.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (whig) of Ill., moved that the Selec Committee, appointed to inquire into the facts relating to the alteration of the Minnesota Land bill, be author

THE HOMESTRAD BILL.
A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage by that body of the Homestead bill, with

Mr. Dawson, (dem.) of Pa., gave notice that he would ask, to morrow, to take it up, and endeavor to press it to THE PORTIFICATIONS BILL.

the fortification bill passed be re-considered.

Mr. Housron, (dem.) of Ala., moved to lay the on the table. Agreed to-77 against 70.

Mr. Stanton, (dem.) of Ky., from the Committee of Printing, reported a resolution authorizing to be printeand bound six thousand extra copies of the report of Lieutenant Gillis, who was sent to Chili to make astrono mical observations, together with two thousand copies of

The House took up, on motion of Mr. Mc Dorgais, the bill making provision for the poetal service in the State of California, and Oregon and Washington Territories, and concurred in the Sepate amendment authorizing spe cial letter carriers to charge 25 cents instead of 50 for conveyance of single packages.
PAUPER EMIGRANTS.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, (whig) of Mass., the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to regulate or prohibit the introduction into any United States port, by any foreign government or individuals, persons blind, insane, or otherwise disabled, and report by bill or otherwise.

OUR SITUATION WITH REGIARD TO SPAIN.

Mr. SITUATION, (dem.) of Miss., asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House whether our affairs with Spain, as in licated in March last, in his message, remain

and whether the necessity still exists to grant additional powers to enable the executive to secure and protect the mational honor, rights and interests.

Mr. FARIET, (whig) of Me., objected.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION SILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole o
the state of the Union, and considered the Navy Appro-

Mr. Bocock, (dem.) of Va., in speaking of naval re form, said it was necessary to have more efficient sea men in our service. This has long been desired. Some rears ago a resolution was adopted, or law passed, requiring all seamen enlisted in our navy to be Americans and native born; but worthy and respectable men can-not be procured, because they can get better pay in the ocmmercial marine. The Secretary of the Navy recom-mends that increased pay shall be given to efficient scanen, and he hoped the House would so de-Eighteen dollars a month, considering the permanency of the employment, would be as good as twenty-two deliars in the merchant service. He should submit an amendment authorizing an increase of the number of sailors from 7,500 to 10. seme exigency may occur to require them. In looking at the navy with a view to reform, a man is met at once with the cry that a large number of officers have for 20 years been idling about the country, drawing full pay from the treesury. He admitted this ; but there is different class of naval officers, who are modest, quiet, and engaged in their duty, and who do not undertake to control the action of Congress when reforms are projected. Some officers live in and for the service latter putting forth the most complaints as to the notion of this body. He spoke of cutting off useles branches of the navy, by retiring luffrm officers. If in competent from old age or exposure in service, it is the duty of enlightened patriotism to take care of them, but it is not rigth that they should draw full pay. A retired

systen is an element of economy and reform.

Mr. Parirs. (dem.) of Mo., replied, granting that some fleers'are a disgrace to the eary, while others act honor

and did not believe the American people were prepared to adopt it. He offered an amendment, adding over \$300,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay higher wages

to seamen, if necessary. Adopted.

Mr. General Surm, (abolitionist,) of N. Y., moved as amendment—That no intoxicating liquors shall be pro-vided as a beverage. The armies and alvies of the world are the nurseries of drunkenness, and the army and navy of America is no exception to this fact. His amendment proposed a change in the navy regulations—a change no less blessed than ra-sical. We all admit a sober man in all relations and departments of life, is more to be relied on than a drucken man. This is emphatically true in the army and navy. How careful we should be not to perfit the habits of sobriety in soldiers audanilers. He would add, if we would make our vessels of war respected, let them carry the temperance flag, so that wherever they go they may convey high evidence of the strength and wisdom of America. Let the world once know that the American army and navy are divested of rum, and they will be a terror of the world, as they never yet have been. We do not wish or intend to Let our ships, as they go into the ports of the world, be great temperance lecturers, having the greatest in-fluence on morals. If the House adopt this amend-ment, five years will not pass away before there will be no liquor rations in the army and navy, and ten will not pass before there will be no drunkards in them, for government will refuse to enlist drunkards. Then thous bettom of their hearts for the reform you have begun this day, and remember Congress with gratitude forever for they well know if their sons enlist they will not b come drunkards. A wholesome reform will visit civi life; for judges and lawmakers will be ashamed to drink

Mr. Sarra, (dem.) of Va.-I ask the gentlemen whether he does not know that liquors are sometimes used as a

Mr. GERRETT SMITH-Surely; but my amendment does not interfere with that.

against all use of it. Mr. GERRITT SMITH-Not at all.

Mr. Smrn said he could appreciate the benevolent feelings of the gentleman. He would ask him whether he did not know that an intoxicating liquor is some-times necessary to the development of the physical energies of the country, (laughter,) and whether there are not more gluttons than drunkards, and whether gluttony is not more destructive than drunkennes? He was anxious to see the amendment adopted, although he thought it Utopian, and of questionable utility. The gentleman is a peace man, and wishes to make the army and navy a terror to the world. He, (Smith) was willing to secure

peace by making them a terror to evil doers.

Mr. STANTON (dem.), of Tenn., moved to amends adding—"and no officer anall be allowed to use intoxecating liquors, except as a medicine." The amendment of the gentleman from New York was simply to abolish grog rations; but it did not prohibit the officers from carrying wines and liquors in their stores. It would evidently be unfair to prevent the one and permit the other. It would be just as right for Jack in the cabin. If the one was prohibited, so should the

Mr. Smirn's amendment, thus modified, was adopted-

appropriating \$370,000 to pay the expenses of the Japan

adjourned

From Boston.

HEAVY FAILURE—THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD—THE WEATHER AND THE CHOLERA.

Boston, July 25, 1854.

A large abose firm in Pearl street in this city, was forced to suspend payment to day. Liabilities stated at \$300,000, but the assets are much larger, and it is be-

Hered they will resume in a few days.

The Vermont Central Railroad second mortgage bond-holders held a meeting to day, when the committee-previously appointed, reported that the best course with the atockholders in to pursue was to co-operate with the stockholders in the election of a Board of Directors at the coming annual meeting, who will adopt measures to take mortgage bonds. The amount of the second mortgage bonds is \$1,500,000, and no interest has been paid upon it since October last. The annual meeting will probably

be of a very lively character. until noon to-day, doing great benefit to the crops. It has cleared off, and the weather is quite warm. Only a few cases of cholera were reported to day.

A letter from Cape May states that the bark James Hall, from Trinidad for New York, sprung a leak on the 20th, and it gained so fast despite the exertions of the crew, who threw overboard a portion of the cargo, that they finally run the vessel ashore on Sunday on Seven Mile Beach, where she now lies with six feet of water in her hold. She will be a total wreck, but her cargo of

molasses will be saved.

The carly morning train from New York for this city, ran off the track near Princeton. The passengers were uninjured and were brought here by an extra train. The baggage and newspapers did not reach here until 9 o'clock

Commencement of Hamilton College,

Utica, July 24, 1854.

The commencement exercises at Hamilton College are row in progress. Last evening Professor J. B. Condit, of Lane Seminary, addressed the Society of Christian Research. To day, at 2 P. M., Rev, Dr. Joel Parker, of New York, addressed the Authority Conditions of the Authority Conditions o York, addressed the Anti-Secret Society. At 3½ o'clook P. M., an oration was delivered before the Sigma Pin So-ciety, by Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, of New York, and ceety, by Hon. Alexander W. Brandord, of New York, and a poem was read by E. W. B. Canning, of Stockbridge Mass. At 7% o'clock, P. M., a prize declamation by members of the three lower classes took place.

The report in the Tribune, a few days ago, that Presi

ent North will resign, is unfounded.

Hon. Caleb Lyon is advertised to deliver a poem to Lyon's Falls.

Fearful Hurricane at Davenport, Ill. BUFFA10, July 24, 1854. The Chicago Tribene, of Saturday, states that on Thursday last a fearful harricane visited Davenport. The steemer Ben Campbell had her pipes blown down. The steamers Golden Gate and Emma Harmon, had their en

were killed. A cance containing three persons was cap-sized, and all are supposed to have been lost. The store of Wickenham & Son was blown down, and nine persons buried in the ruins. Seven were taken out alive, but the other two, supposed to be females, had not been extri-From Albany.
PROPOSALS FOR THE ALBANY CITY LOAN-MURDER

The proposals for the Albany city loan of \$309,000 to the Albany Northern Rallroad Company were opened to-day. Nearly the whole amount was bid for at rates ranging from a fraction above par to four per cent pre

county, charged, conjointly with Thomas Cook, with murdering John B. Secor, in the town of Franklin, on the 6th of June, 1853. The testimony had not been cor cluded yesterday.

From Buffalo.
HEALTH OF THE CITY—OVERDUE INTEREST ON THE CITY BONDS. BUTTALO, July 25, 1854. The health of this city is good, only a few isolated cases of cholera having occurred. There is no epidemic. The City Council last night passed orders to pay the overdue interest on the city bonds held in New York, the njunction having been dissolved by the Supreme Court. The steamship Isabel has arrived here, having left Ha-rana on the morning of the 22d, and Key West the same

From Havana and Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL—PEIGHTPUL BAVAGES OF
THE VOMITO AT HAVANA—THE CHOLICA—NAVAL
HOVEMENTS—LATER FROM KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, July 26, 1854.

On Samisy evening, P. Meyer, a passenger fell overboard, and was drowned.

There is no political news from Havana. Bungiaries

and murders were very frequent.

The ravages of the vomito were dressful. Out of 72 passengers who arrived out in the last Spanish mail steamer, scarcely three weeks since, but 12 were living.

A mild form of the choices had appeared at Sagua is The Spanish war steamers Isabella Segunda and Ul-

loa left Havana on the evening of the 19th, the former having a coasting achooner in tow, it was reported on an expedition to catch slavers; but our cor ascertained that their destination was Porto Rico.

The remains of the French Admiral, Duchesne, were

shipped quite privately, on the 15th, on board the French merchant ship Clemestize, for France. PROM KEY WEST.

There is nothing of interest. The health of the island was completely restored. The wreckers report things very dull, calms having prevailed to an unusual extent in the guif.

The brig Cleopatra had repaired, and would sail on the Canadian Parliamentary Election Tonoxro, July 24, 1854.
Four members of the government have been elected to

Parliament by acclamation, viz.—Attorney General Drummond, Solicitor General Morrison, M. Chabott, Con & missioner of Public Works, and Mr. Chaveau, Provincial Destructive Fire at Columbus, Ga.

Convenue. (Ga.,) July 24, 1864.

The Variety Works at this place were destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. The loss amounts to 330,000, and there is no insurance. The Palace Mills slight damage.

Ballimore, July 25, 1864.
The city of Richmond yesterday voted in favor of subscribing \$100,000 to the stock of the Central Railroad.

Our cotton market is easier, but prices are not quota bly lower. The sales yesterday were 2,500 bales. Cot ton freights have advanced to 11-16ths a 24d to Liver

Obtaining Two Watches by False Representations—Ed-ward Saxe, a sleepy looking lad, about seventeen years of age, was arrested on Tuesday night by Officer Grey, of 8 o Sixteenth ward, on a charge of obtaining two watches, c.e property of Mr. Wise, of No. 567 Sath avenue, under to properly of Mr. Wise, of No. 567 Shth avenue, under the following circumstances. Saxe went to Mr. Wise, and stated that his captain, who was known to Mr. Wise, and stated that his captain, who was known to Mr. Wise, wasted two watches. He being mistrusted. Mr. Wise determined to go with him to William street, where he said the captain was. When nearly there, Saxe pretended he had another errand, and that he would, when he had exceuted it, meet him at the captain's. He then left, and, it appeared, hastened off to Mrs. Wise, and told her it was all right, and that Mr. Wise had sent him for two gold watches. They were given to the boy, and he left with them. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wise came in, and stated that the boy a tale was all a fabrication. He then learned that the boy had obtained the watches. Information was then given to Captain Stevenson, who directed active search to be made, and finally the boy was arrested, when he stated that he had sed one of the watches in this city, and the either in Hoboken. Efforts were being made to ascertain the places, and recover the property. The boy was actained for further examination.

Assault and Forgery Cale.—George Williams, the man who was arrested on Sunday morning, for comultiting a ferceious assault upon Dr. De Wels, of Eighth street, for attempting to arrest him for passing a counterfeit bill on him, was yestenday brought up into the police court before Justice Clark, when he was identified by Dr. Alonzo S. Ball, cf No. 43 West Efeventh street, who deposed that, on Saturday evening last, George Williams came to his office and procured some medicine for a young man who was sire; a prescription was prepared, and a charge of \$6 made, who gave deponent in payment a bill, of which the following is a copy—

The Romulus— Nov. 16, 1829.
FARMERS' BANK, of Seneca County, will pay Twenty Dollars to D. Bens, or bearer, twelve months after date. Value received.
Signed, JOHN WICKOPP, President.
J. I. PENYON, Cashier.

And feloniously uttered to this deponent as true, &c., well knowing the same to be false, forged and counterfeit, with intent, &c.; and that deponent gave said Wil-

And feloniously uttered to this deponent as true, &c., well knowing the same to be false, forged and counterfelt, with intent, &c.; and that deponent gave said Williams good money in change for the said note. He was again committed to prison by Justice Clarf, as it is expected fur her charges will be made against him.

\*\*Rearrent of Moses Ehrich.\*\*—In our issue of Sanday, we noticed the arrest and commitment of Moses Ehrich, upon a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Beebe upon a habeat corpus, when, owing to some technical error in the commitment, the Judge's chambers, when he was met at the door by Mr. Norris, of the Chief's office, and an officer, by whom Ehrich was again arrested and re-conveyed to prison.

\*\*Defrauding a Tallor.\*\*—David Moffat, some time since, went to Wyman's talloring establishment, in Broadway, and ordered some clothing, amounting to \$125, and directed them to be sent to his address in the sixteenth ward. When finished, the goods were seet, and the porter saw Moffat, who said he had not afficient money with him to pay the bill, but that he had a check for \$150, which he showed to the porter, and said he would accompany him down town and get it cashed, and then he would have the money. The man auspecting no deceit, left the clothes at the house, and went with Moffat down town. When they arrived at one of the down town hotels, he said to the man, wait awhile, I have to go in here about the check, and will come to you in a moment er two. This was acceded to, and then an waited and want two man and fertile of Police. Search was made for Mr. Moffat came. He, it is supposed, had siliped out at another door. Information was given of the swindle at the office of the Chief of Police, search was made for Mr. Moffat, but he was novelect be found. Monday, he was accidentally met-in the street by Bergeant Brown, one of the orderlies of the Chief of Police. Search was made for Mr. Moffat, but he was nowhere to be found. Monday, he was

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday afternoon a heavy thunder shower passed along to the northward, leaving a little rain in North Danvers, and more in most of the towns beyond, but none in Salem. About four o'clock, the grammar school house of District No. 2 in Daversport, L. P. Brickett, principal, was struck by lightning while the school was in srain, and several of the scholars were prostrated by the shock, but no one was scriously injured. There must have been between sixty and several special control of the second structure of

THE CINCINSATI NEGRO APPRAY.—It is more than probable that the case of the State of Ohio vs. Enos D. King, charged with stabbing with intent to kill Samuel Wilcox, will never come to trial, as Mr. Wilcox seems to evince a disinclination to prosecute; king, on the other hand, seems inclined to overlook his wife's errors, as he is again living with her. Wilcox is in no danger from his wounds, although they may be annoying. We are under the impression that the whole thing will amount to a trivial affair.—Cincinnati Commercial, July 34.

City Intelligence.

CALIFORNIA STRAWBERRIES .- We yesterday received, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, a small tin package, about eight inches long and three inches in diameter, containing, wrapped with newspapers, &c., a pint bottle, with six mammoth strawberries in it, preserved in liquor. Around the bottle was a piece of paper, upon which was

PRESENTED TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

Accompanying the present was the following letter:

San Francisco, July I, 1884.

James Gordon Bensert, Forton of N. Y. Heralde.

S.B.—I forward to you, by Wells, Fargo & Co. a express a jar of strawberries, grown at Oakland, Contra Costa county, from a single vine of the species called the British Queen. There was no extra pains taken with the vine. a jar of county, from a single vine of the species of the vine. Queen. There was no extra pains taken with the vine. One of the berries, you will perceive, is particularly large, and when it was taken from the vine it measured six inches in circumference, and is the largest one ever raised in California, to my knowledge. I think I can grow this berry twice as large next season, by taking pains with the vines.

Your, with respect,

Yours, with respect,

LIVANDER BENHAM,

formerly of Prattsville, Greene oo., N. Y.

Wahad hear previously propared for this present by

We had been previously prepared for this present by the following notice, published in the San Francisco Com-

We confess that they are "some" strawberries, and our California friends were right in supposing they would "astonish our Atlantic brethren." This is a great coun-try, and California certainly a great State. It seems to

"astonish our Atlantic brethren." This is a great country, and California certainly a great State. It seems to get up everything on a particularly large scale. Its trees are brought here and exhibited, measuring some hundrels of feet in diameter, capable of stabling quite a cavalry of horses inside of it. California farmers have brought here their heads of wheat longer than your arm, and apon stalks taller than a tall man's head. Their potatoes they say grow so large that one of them will suffice for a large family, and, now, to all these "big hotsoes they say grow so large that one of them will suffice for a large family, and, now, to all these "big things" are added strawberries, six inches in circumference, and promised us in future larger than apples and peaches. Truly, California is a great State. Mr. Benham we are much obliged to you for this remembrance.

December Rich.—The Street Inspector's card to his fellow citizens, forced out by Comptroller Fings requesting their indulgence while the carcasses of dead animals lie rotting in the streets. The great city of New York, with a population of 600,000 living, breathing human beings, every one provided with a nose at that, and with a tax roll of millions, squandered upon God knows with tax roll of millions, squandered upon God knows with tax roll of millions, squandered upon God knows with tax and the proper officer can give them his attention. Of all the intense outrages perpetrated upon a community, this is the meat unntligated. It is in such points that the veriest European despots are specific tour so-called public servants. We venture to assert that the most oppressed people in the world would not submit to such indecent, inhuman conduct. Every carcast that falls dead on this island should be carried to the door of Comptroller Flagg, and longed within the enclosure of London terrace, so that he might realize the enjoyment which his obstinacy is forcing upon others. This is no subject for jokes or squibs; it is an outrageous violation of public rights an

into execution.

FOWLER'S GREDION is the soubriquet given to the iron pavement being laid opposite the Fost Office. The chimes which the workmen have been ringing for a week past, in runoving pieces of the iron, have nearly cassed. Morrily lave they rung, and it will be just eight days that the street has been encumbered. If the work proves successful, the proprietor will feel gratified to know that his fellow-citizens have appreciated his energy and promptitude in finishing what he had to do, and not keeping the street in an uproar all summer, as other persons have hitherto done. CATTLE AVENUE.—The droves of cattle that pass up and

hitherto done.

CATLE AVENUE.—The droves of cattle that pass up and down the Fifth avenue have given this streets new name. The residente compiain bitteriy of the noise of the drivers from nine o'clock at night until sear daylight—yelling and holiceing to the over driven beasts, who stop at every corner to get a drop of water from the gutters, cursing and swearing, and loud commands passing from one driver to another, make it a babel of sounds. Strange that these drivers do not select a street nearer the river.

THE GAS IN DIE FIFTH WAND—WHO IS THE LAMPIGUTERS.—For some time past, the gus lamps of the Fifth ward have been sadly neglected. Upwards of an hour after other parts of the city are lighted up, the Fifth ward in many of its atreets, are kept in darkness. North Moore street has been decidedly overlooked in this particular, and the inhabitants of that vicinity would like much to be informed the reason why the lighting of the gas is not attended to at an earlier hour, in conformity with other streets.

Accuraty.—John Hanley, while assisting yesterday to discharge a cargo of iron from the ship Columbia, lying near the Fulton ferry, when a bar of from slipped from the slings and struck him on the head, which caused a compound fracture of the skull. He fell senseless to the deck. He was taken to the New York Hospital and placed under the erre of Dr. Derby. The unfortunate man was an exercity injured that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Accuraty of Boand A Stramseat —John Manners, the third engineer on board the steambout Massachusetts, whilst olling the machinery it was set in motion, when one of his knees was caught between the connecting rod and crank, and was completely crushed. He was removed immediately to the New York Hospital, when an operation was performed and the leg amputated.

THE STRUET CONTAGATOR OF THE FUTT WARD.—The inhabitants of North Moore street and its vicinity would like to know if the Street Contractor of that ward is aware that such a street is really located in said w

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. C. W. Leavenworth, Secretary of State, Albany, Hon. H. Bartein, Syracuse; H. D. Hewett, New Orleans; Rev. J. Sharit and lady, Florida; Judge Chalmers, New Orleans; Touristing of Preston Rogers, Louisville; W. E. Maybew and family, Pallimore; J. A. Farly and lady, Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Fletcher and lady, Rio Janeiro; Judge Lebar, Louisiana; Captain Justin, British army; J. S. McCulough, Esq., Mobile; J. E. Murdoch and family, Liverpool; Col. Leysander, London, were among the arrivals yesterials at the St. Nisholas.

Hon. M. Saunders, Alabama; Hon. D. C. Bonham, Missispipit, A. Gwin, U. S. A.; F. Newcomb, Louisville; R. Cax, Scotland; W. A. Hanney and family, New Orleans; Col. F. D. Owen, Tennessee; S. Calhoun, Philadelphia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. B. Cumming and family, Savannah; F. B. Benjamin,

were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. B. Cumming and family, Savannah; F. B. Benjamin, N.Y.; Lucius Bill, Granada, W. I.; W. C. Larraile, W. H. Lurraile, Indiana; Robert Turner, New Orleans; Adolph Lippman, W. T. Blodgett and familp, New York; F. G. Tuckerman, Massachusettu; F. S. Hollord, London; J. F. Perby, Connecticut; J. Buckingham, J. R. Stanley, N. J. were among the arrivals yesterday at the Clarendon.

J. T. Ramsom, Georgia; C. L. Moore and lady, Cacinnati; H. M. McCall, Baltimore; C. H. Wheeler, Milwaukie; T. M. Andrews, Genoral D. S. Jones, New York; G. E. Clarke, Charleston, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Prescott.

Hon. J. E. Lawson, New Hampshire; Dr. H. F. Montgomery, Rochester; Capt. E. Donner, Connecticut; Capt. L. Pritchard, Waterbury; Hogh McHenry, U. S. Cosst Survey; Dr. Cochrane, New Orleans; A. Bradbury, St. Louis, Edward Y. Start, Genzales, Texas, R. C. Ramsey, Buffalo, were among the arrivals pesterday at the Irving House.

ARRIVALS.

Progress of the Cholera.

The cholers report to day varies but little from that

pital, in Lafayette avenue, shows that during the west, ending July 24th, 27 patients were admitted, 19 died, 9 were discharged recovered, and 8 remained at date. At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, 16 cases and 5 deaths by choiers were reported for the day pre-

Two cases of choiers were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, both fatal .--Mrs. John Haufem, Me. 144 Johnson street, and Mrs. Velkel, corner of Graham

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, an unknown Ge man died of cholers while being conveyed to Flatbush hospital. It appears that he was taken ill in front of Mr. Charles Beck's house in Bushwick, about noon. Mr. Beck was conveying the man to the hospital when he died, while coming through First street. The body was taken to the bell tower in Fourth street. Decoased wore a green frock coat, gray woollen pants, a white cotton shirt and a cloth cap.

Three or four cases of choiera, or of diseases closely resembling choiers, were rumored yesterday. It was said that a man employed on Monday in paving the streets in the Fourth ward, died on that night of choiera. A passenger who crossed over from New York to take

the cars to Newark, at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, was attacked with choiers symptoms, and was taken back to

New York.

It was rumored that a canal boat captain and another person had died of cholers, but no definite information could be obtained.

A German residing in William street, New York, was prostrated at the corner of Green and Grand streets percetay, by an attack of cholic or cholers. He was conveyed to his home in New York.

prostrated at the corner of Green and Grand streets, posterday, by an attack of cholic or cholera. He was conveyed to his home in New York.

FRIGHTFUL RAYAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT THE SYSFENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA PALLS.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertisor, July 24.]

On Saturday and yesterday exciting rumors were ofrculated respecting the sudden breaking out of choleraamong the Irish laborers at the Suspension Bridge at
the Falls, and the reports gathered confirmation when
two of our leading medical men, Drs. Hamilton and
Hunt, were requested to repair to the spot to render assistance to the sick. Exagerated statements have of
course gone sbroad, and we have been at some pains to
ascertain the facta, in order to disabuse the public misd,
and to lay the full particulars before our readers. It appears that a few days since a case of cholers occurred
on the low ground between the railroad and the uppar
town, where a large body of laborers were st work. The
case terminated fatally, with fearful rapidity; and asgreat was the consternation among the laborers, that a
large number of them at once abandoned the work. On
Friday the disease rased with violence, and en
Saturday, when Drs. Hamilton and Bunt resolute
the spot, a number of parsons lay in a dying condition, and the deaths had been numerous. These
saturday, when Drs. Hamilton and Bunt resolute
their task, and succeeded in restoring some, and in
checking the latal progress of the disease. The sickness
was found to be entirely confined to the low ground,
where the earth had been excavated, and the upper village is perfectly healthy. The panic which was spread
among the laborers aided the disease, and rendered the
attacks more deadly. The work was abandoned, and all
who had not some relatives fied from the spot in dismay.
The deaths in all, we learn, have been about fifty. Yeterday the disease was found to have considerably
abated, and the symptoms were loss violent. Dr. Hamilton exhorted all the people to abandos the low ground
for some da

BUFFAIO, July 24-P. M. There have been several more deaths to-day in the neighborhood of the Suspension Bridge, and all in the vicinity are leaving as fast as possible. Three to four dollars a day is offered for laborers.

This afternoon a horrible steach was discovered peeding from a shanty near the bridge, and it was for to be from the bodies of two men who had died there alone. They were in a terrible state of decomposition, get the bodies out and inter them, but no one could be found to venture. The place was then set fire the bodies and all the contents were consumed. It is supposed there were about ten deaths to-day.

NIAGARA FAILS, July 25, 1854 place, have been burnt down. The health at the Falls is good, but the visitors are not

Burrato, July 24, 1864.

The steamer Mississippi, on her downward trip from Sandurky yesterday, had three fatal cases of cholers on board. They were all firemen, who had got overheated, nd drank large quantities of ice water.

The National Intelligencer is informed by a physician lately returned from Cape May, that cholers exists there ed of three others. MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25, 1864.

Three deaths from cholers have occurred at this place. The Hippodrome has introduced a new feature in th performances—the foot races—which has the effect of filling the house. On Monday the first race came of ners, twenty in number, entired the course at the class of the chariotraces, and arranged themselves for a start, under the direction of judges, who afterwards awarded the prizes to the successful competitors. We have never seen more excitement upon the Union Course than was seen more excitement upon the Union Course than was manifested upon the occasion of the foot race at the Hippodrome. It was quite evident, after a round or two of the stadium had been made, who would be the winners; and after about the fourth round, one after another, as they became distanced, retired from the track. At the three has rounds there remained on the course but three runners, viz.—C. Grenall, J. Barlow, and John Taylor. Grenall coming in after the twaffth round ahead of the rest, received the \$50 purse, Barlow second, was awarded \$20, and Taylor received the silver cape. Grenall's time was seven minutes four seconds. The distance run is about a mile and a half. The second floot race comes off this evening at the Hippodrome. The winners of the first race will be excluded from the second.